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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Dec. 24	Prinz Oskar	3	1	1	1	6
27	Canopic	9	12	1	1	23
29	Italia	5	6	7	18
	Total	17	1	19	1	9	47

PALERMO.

Dec. 30	Italia	12	4	3	19
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Smallpox.—Week ended December 28, 1905: Seven cases at Caltanissetta, 6 cases at Terranova (Caltanissetta), 1 case at S. Agata Bolognese (Bologna), 7 cases at Genoa, 1 case in the province of Brescia, 3 cases in the province of Treviso, 1 case in the province of Novara, and 1 case in the province of Milan.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague at Kobe and Osaka—Chinese ports quarantine against Kobe.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 8, as follows:

During the week ended December 2, 1905, 4 bills of health were issued to vessels having an aggregate personnel of 422 passengers and 595 crew; 364 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected; 618 aliens, would-be steerage passengers to the United States and its possessions, were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease contemplated by the United States immigration laws.

Plague.—The strenuous measures enforced at Kobe and Osaka with a view to controlling plague have not as yet proved successful. The present outbreak is the most extensive and alarming manifestation of this infection that has yet visited Japan, excluding Formosa. In view of the fact that Kobe ranks with Yokohama as the leading port of the Empire and that Osaka is its chief industrial center and second city in point of population, the situation assumes a really grave aspect. Chefoo, Chemulpo, and Shanghai have all declared quarantine against Kobe.

Reports from Kobe—History of plague outbreak—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, December 12 and 18, as follows:

Plague first appeared August 28, 1905, there being 2 cases and no deaths during that month. Between September 1 and 21, inclusive, there were 8 cases and 7 deaths, then for 24 days succeeding, no more cases. Between October 16 and 18, inclusive, 3 cases and 3 deaths. All of these cases occurred in a remote suburb of Hiogo on the premises of a cotton mill and in its immediate vicinity. The cotton mill

and dwellings around were isolated, no one being allowed to enter or leave, and the inmates, when affected, were immediately removed to the isolation hospital.

These cases being confined to one locality, the disease was not considered epidemic.

Doctor Kitasato, who is now spending his time between Osaka and Kobe, is of opinion that the plague was brought into this country by a shipment of Bombay cotton, which was supplied to this same cotton mill where the disease started.

Emigrants recommended for rejection, month of November, 1905.

Steamship *Shavmut*: For Tacoma, 4.

Steamship *Doric*: For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 3.

Steamship *Coptic*: For Manila, 4.

Steamship *Manchuria*: For Honolulu, 13; for San Francisco, 7.

NICARAGUA.

Report from San Juan del Norte—No yellow fever during the year 1905.

Vice-Consul Paton reports, October 31, as follows:

Yellow fever has not existed in the region of Nicaragua between Greytown and Brito at any time during the year 1905, or at either of these places.

The sanitary conditions in Nicaragua between the points indicated could hardly be better for a tropical country, owing, probably, to the sparsely settled character of this particular section, in which the prevailing diseases are malarial, mostly of a mild type with a few severe forms.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera and plague—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, December 6 and 8, as follows:

During the week ended November 25, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila, namely: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; cholera, 4 cases, 3 deaths.

During the week vessels cleared for United States ports as follows:

On November 20, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Dix*, with 93 crew and 2 passengers, for United States ports via Nagasaki. Personnel was inspected at hour of sailing.

On November 22, 1905, the American steamship *Tremont*, with 144 crew and 99 passengers, cleared for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. All persons on board were inspected at hour of sailing. Baggage for the United States was inspected and passed, or disinfected. Miscellaneous cargo, 5,053 packages, certified.

On November 23, 1905, the British steamship *Indrasamha*, with 64 crew and 2 passengers, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Cargo certified, 7,085 pieces. All persons on board inspected at hour of sailing.

Week ended December 2, 1905: Cholera, 1 case, 1 death.